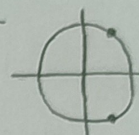


کرده: دهم پنجشنبه

نام و نام خانوادگی: آناهیتا ترک تهرانی سری: ۵۵

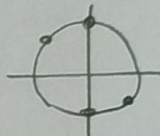
الف) $y = \frac{\sin x - 2}{2 \cos x + 1} \Rightarrow 2 \cos x + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow 2 \cos x \neq -1 \Rightarrow \cos x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}, 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \right\}$



ب) $y = \frac{\sin x + 3}{\cos x - 1} \Rightarrow \cos x - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \cos x \neq 1$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2k\pi\}$



الف) $y = \frac{2 \sin x + 1}{\tan x + 1} \Rightarrow \tan x + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \neq -1, \cos x \neq 0$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right\}$



ب) $y = \frac{\cos x + 1}{\cot x - 1} \Rightarrow \cot x - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \neq 1, \sin x \neq 0$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$



الف) $\sin y = x^2 - 2 \Rightarrow -1 \leq \sin y \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq x^2 - 2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow 1 \leq x^2 \Rightarrow x \geq 1 \text{ یا } x \leq -1$
 $x^2 - 2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow x^2 \leq 3 \Rightarrow x \leq \sqrt{3}, x \geq -\sqrt{3}$ $D_f = [-\sqrt{3}, -1] \cup [1, \sqrt{3}]$

ب) $y = \arccos(\sqrt{x} - 3) \Rightarrow -1 \leq \sqrt{x} - 3 \leq 1 \Rightarrow 2 \leq \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow 4 \leq x, \sqrt{x} \leq 4 \Rightarrow x \leq 16$
 $D_f = [4, 16]$

الف) $\cos y = |x| - 3 \Rightarrow -1 \leq |x| - 3 \leq 1 \Rightarrow 2 \leq |x| \Rightarrow x \geq 2, x \leq -2$
 $|x| \leq 4 \Rightarrow -4 \leq x \leq 4$ $D_f = [-4, -2] \cup [2, 4]$

ب) $y = \arcsin(x^2 + 3x + 1) \Rightarrow -1 \leq x^2 + 3x + 1 \leq 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + 3x \leq 0 \Rightarrow x(x+3) \leq 0$
 $\Rightarrow x \in [-3, 0]$ و $x^2 + 3x + 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x+1)(x+2) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq -2 \text{ یا } x \geq -1$
 $D_f = [-3, -2] \cup [-1, 0]$

الف) $\log_{\frac{1}{3}} x^{2-4} \Rightarrow x^{2-4} > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 > 4 \Rightarrow x > 2$ $D_f = (2, +\infty)$

ب) $y = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2-|x|}{2} \Rightarrow 2-|x| > 0 \Rightarrow 2 > |x| \Rightarrow -2 < x < 2$ $D_f = (-2, 2)$

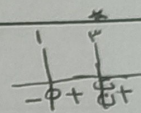
الف) $y = \log_{x-r}^{a-x} = a-x > 0 \Rightarrow a > x, x-r > 0 \Rightarrow x > r, x-r \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq r$

$D_f = (r, a) - \{r\}$

ب) $\log_{x+r}^{x^r-1} = x^r-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x^r > 1 \Rightarrow x > 1, x+r > 0 \Rightarrow x > -r, x+r \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq 1-r$

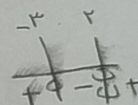
$D_f = (1, +\infty) \cup (-r, +\infty) - \{1-r\}$

الف) $y = \log_{x-r} \frac{x^r - r x + r}{x-r} \Rightarrow x-r \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq r, \frac{(x-1)(x-r)}{x-r} > 0$



$D_f = (1, +\infty) - \{r\}$

ب) $y = \log_{x+a} \frac{x+r}{x-r} \Rightarrow \frac{x+r}{x-r} > 0 \Rightarrow x > r, x-r \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq r$



$x+a > 0 \Rightarrow x > -a, x+a \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq 1-a$

$D_f = (-a, +\infty) \cup (r, +\infty) - \{1-a\}$

الف) $y = \sqrt{r - \log_r(x-r)} \Rightarrow x-r > 0 \Rightarrow x > r, r - \log_r(x-r) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \log_r(x-r) \leq r \Rightarrow x-r \leq r^r \Rightarrow x \leq r^r + r$

$D_f = (r, 1+r^r]$

ب) $y = \log(r \log_r^x - 1) \Rightarrow x > 0, r \log_r^x - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow r \log_r^x > 1 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{r}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R}^+ \cup (\frac{1}{r}, +\infty)$

الف) $y = \frac{r}{r^x+1} \Rightarrow r^x+1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow r^x \neq -1 \checkmark \quad D_f = \mathbb{R}$

ب) $y = \frac{r}{r^x-1} \Rightarrow r^x-1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow r^x \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq 0 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

ج) $y = \frac{r}{r^x-r} \Rightarrow r^x-r \neq 0 \Rightarrow r^x \neq r \Rightarrow x \neq \log_r r \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$

د) $y = \frac{r}{r^x-r^r} \Rightarrow r^x-r^r \neq 0 \Rightarrow r^x \neq r^r \Rightarrow x \neq \log_r r^r \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{r\}$

الف) $y = (rx+1)! \Rightarrow rx+1 \in \mathbb{W} \Rightarrow rx \in \mathbb{W}-1 \Rightarrow x \in \frac{\mathbb{W}-1}{r}$

$D_f = \{x \mid x = \frac{k-1}{r}, k \in \mathbb{W}\}$

ب) $y = \left(\frac{rx-r}{rx-a} \right)! \Rightarrow \frac{rx-r}{rx-a} \in \mathbb{W} \Rightarrow rx-r = rx\mathbb{W} - a\mathbb{W} \Rightarrow rx-r\mathbb{W} = -a\mathbb{W}+r$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-a\mathbb{W}+r}{r-r\mathbb{W}} \Rightarrow D_f = \{x \mid x = \frac{-a\mathbb{W}+r}{r-r\mathbb{W}}, k \in \mathbb{W}\}$